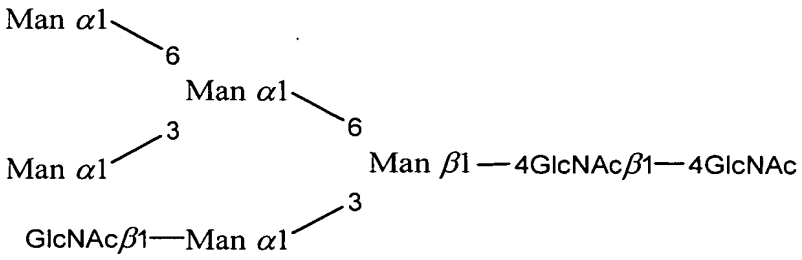
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims

1 – 87. (Canceled)

88. (Currently amended) A in vivo method for preparing a mutant yeast producing a glycoprotein having a sugar chain represented by formula (IV) set forth below:



(IV)

wherein Man represents mannose and GlcNAc represents N-acetylglucosamine, and wherein the method comprises the steps of:

disrupting the polynucleotide encoding α-1,3-mannosyltransferase, polynucleotide encoding a putative positive regulator of mannosylphosphate transferase and polynucleotide encoding α-1,6-mannosyltransferase, in a wild-type yeast; and

introducing into said wild-type yeast a polynucleotide encoding α-mannosidase I and a polynucleotide that contains the open reading frame (ORF) encoding N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase-I ~~into said yeast~~, such that the resultant mutant yeast expresses said glycoprotein.

89. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 88, further comprising introducing a polynucleotide encoding α-mannosidase II and a polynucleotide encoding N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase-II into said yeast.

90. (Withdrawn) A method for preparing a yeast mutant, which comprises the steps of:

disrupting the polynucleotide encoding ALG3, polynucleotide encoding α-1,3-mannosyltransferase, polynucleotide encoding a putative positive regulator for

mannosylphosphate transferase and polynucleotide encoding α-1,6-mannosyltransferase, in a wild-type yeast; and

introducing a polynucleotide encoding α-mannosidase I into said yeast.

91. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 90, further comprising introducing a polynucleotide that contains the ORF encoding N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase-I and a polynucleotide encoding N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase-II into said yeast.

92. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 88, wherein the mutant yeast has at least one auxotrophic mutation trait selected from orotidine-5'phosphate decarboxylase mutation, imidazoleglycerol phosphate dehydratase mutation, β-isopropylmalate dehydrogenase mutation, phosphoribosylaminoimidazole carboxylase mutation, phosphoribosylanthranilate isomerase mutation, and arginine permease mutation.

93. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 88, wherein the mutant yeast has an orotidine-5'phosphate decarboxylase mutation.

94. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 88, wherein the polynucleotide encoding α-mannosidase I is isolated from *Aspergillus saitoi*.

95. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 90, wherein the yeast mutant has at least one auxotrophic mutation trait selected from orotidine-5'phosphate decarboxylase mutation, imidazoleglycerol phosphate dehydratase mutation, β-isopropylmalate dehydrogenase mutation, phosphoribosylaminoimidazole carboxylase mutation, phosphoribosylanthranilate isomerase mutation, and arginine permease mutation.

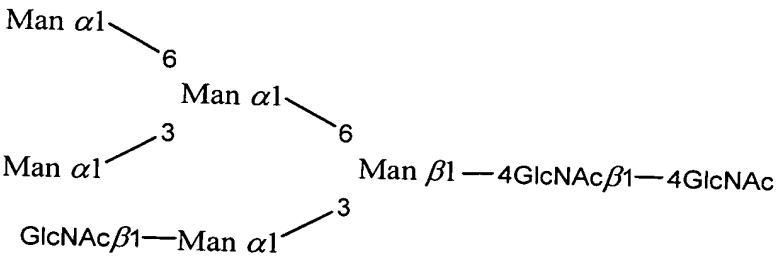
96. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 90, wherein the yeast mutant has an orotidine-5'phosphate decarboxylase mutation.

97. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 90, wherein the α-mannosidase I gene is derived from *Aspergillus saitoi*.

98. (Withdrawn) A method for preparing a yeast mutant, which comprises disrupting the polynucleotide encoding α-1,6-mannosyltransferase with a uracil marker.

99. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 98, wherein the uracil marker is orotidine-5'phosphate decarboxylase.

100. (Withdrawn) The method for producing a glycoprotein having a sugar chain represented by formula (IV) set forth below:



(IV)

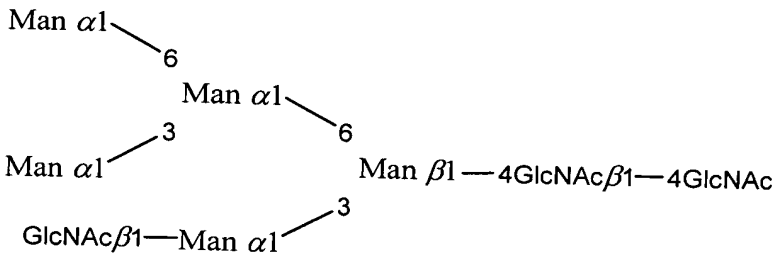
wherein Man represents mannose and GlcNAc represents N-acetylglucosamine, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

culturing the yeast mutant produced by the method according to claim 1 in a medium,

producing and accumulating the glycoprotein in the culture product, and

collecting the glycoprotein from the culture product.

101. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a glycoprotein having a sugar chain represented by formula (IV) set forth below:



(IV)

wherein Man represents mannose and GlcNAc represents N-acetylglucosamine, wherein the method comprises the steps of

culturing the yeast mutant in which the polynucleotide encoding α-1,3-mannosyltransferase, polynucleotide encoding a putative positive regulator for mannosylphosphate transferase and polynucleotide encoding α-1,6-mannosyltransferase do not function and into which the polynucleotide encoding α-mannosidase I and polynucleotide encoding N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase-I gene are introduced in a medium,

producing and accumulating the glycoprotein in the culture product, and

collecting the glycoprotein from the culture product.

102. (Withdrawn) The mutant yeast produced by the method according to claim 88.

103. (Withdrawn) The mutant yeast produced by the method according to claim 90.

104. (Withdrawn) The mutant yeast produced by the method according to claim 98.

105. (Withdrawn) The mutant yeast produced by the method according to claim 101.